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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Two New Senators.

For two months the Hon. THOMAS K. MEDRINGHAUS, with all or many or some of the blushing honors of "redeeming" Missouri last November thick upon him, has found the United States Senate so near and yet so far. The Hon. RICHARD C. KERENS, an elder soldier and a man of comely and Senatorial appearance, couldn't get himself elected, but has kept Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS from getting the prize. Questions of Federal patronage, of more or less legendary Presidential preference, personal and factional questions, old and younger leadcrships and ambitions were mixed inextricably in the hurly-burly, in so far as it was visible or intelligible to the extra-Missourian mind. It was clear that no good could come to the Republican party of Missouri by the continuince of an irritating struggle. Most of the friends of both candidates felt that a successor to the Hon. FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL must be elected. The thing was done Saturday, at considerably after the eleventh hour, on the last day of the session and within fifteen minutes of the hour of adjournment, provided time had a square deal in that session, where rude hands smashed the clock.

On the sixty-seventh ballot the name of Major WILLIAM WARNER led all the rest, and he was chosen. Many of the Niedringhaus men had begun to vote for him on the first ballot. The white haired Republican veteran, Col. KERENS, came into the hall after the fifth ballot and addressed the statesmen:

"If Major WILLIAM WARNER is your choice, I say, Gon speed you, my fellow Republicans, and elect him.

The loyalty or pig-headedness generated in the long fight may be judged from the confession of a Niedringhaus Representative, who said that NIED-RINGHAUS had labored with him for an hour and had finally induced him to go over to WARNER. GRACE of St. Louis spoke these gracious words:

" I intend to vote for that grand old man RICH ARD C. KERENS until Hades freezes over; and if it should freeze I would skate on the ice."

On the second ballot, a Warner man voted for KERENS because there was "a marked card in the deck."

Moralists need not purse up their cheeks because "the wildest disorder" prevailed, because efforts were made "to drag the presiding officer from his desk," because "pandemonium reigned." These reactions after a long strain are natural; and without the additional fillip of a Senator election, the last hours of Legislatures are often full of schoolboy frolio and rioting.

the Republicans will have no cause to complain of him.

The Hon. JAMES B. FRAZIER, who has been elected a Senator in Congress from | she is likely to need. Tennessee in succession to WILLIAM B. BATE, is 47, and was Governor till his promotion, which has not won golden | Manchuria east of the Liao River, and opinions from all sorts of Democrats. The Chattanooga Times says that "up to this time his success has been largely due to fortuitous political situations." His latest success seems to have been due to a combination with the Hon. JOHN ISAAC COX, Speaker of the Senate. who succeeds him as Governor.

Two old friends of ours, ex-Governors both, the Hon. BENTON McMILLIN, the friend of man and the income tax, and the Hon. BOB TAYLOR, were thrust aside lightly. Despatches to the Nashville American declare that TAYLOR was the favorite of the majority in this county and that; "in the election of Cox the whiskey element has won a victory, work so on. On the other hand, Mr. FRAZIER has plenty of friends and "a reputation for a superior manhood."

The Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES, the most famous of living Tennesseeans, didn't get a vote.

# What Japan Could Do.

The reluctance of Paris bankers to lend Russia any more money under ex-Isting circumstances has not sufficed, apparently, to swerve the Czar, or rather the Grand Ducal coterie which still controls him, from the proclaimed resolve to continue the war indefinitely. The St. Petersburg Government has taken measures forthwith to borrow from its subjects \$100,000,000, and it can, if it chooses, use that part of the gold reserve which is not required by law to be kept in the Treasury as security for the paper currency. There is, in a word, no doubt that Russia, if desperate counsels prevail, can prosecute the contest with Japan for at least another twelvemonth, without external financial aid, but ultimate bankruptcy would be unavoidable, unless unexpected victory should enable her once more to obtain advances from central and western Europe. Whether there is any reasonable prospect of Russia's eventual success depends upon the question whether the fleet commanded by Admiral ROJESTVENSKY can secure command of the sea, and whether Japan, even if triumphant in another naval battle, is financially strong enough to for one or two years longer.

it is on its way to the Far East. A Japaknown, is known to be cruising south of or the Straits of Sunda. There are many as Rojestyensky's objective is plainly Vladivostok, he may, if he can rely on securing sufficient coal from accompanying colliers, pursue a circuitous ahead and through. route, passing to the east of the Philippines and of the Japanese archipelago. In the days of sailing ships it would have been difficult for the ablest naval strategist to intercept the Russian Admiral, for it will be remembered that the French fleet carried BONAPARTE'S army to Egypt in spite of the fact that the British ranean, and that NELSON came near missing the Franco-Spanish armada, which had been assembled for the pur-

England. In these days of steam, however, when fuel is indispensable, it is scarcely credible that ROJESTVENSKY can reach Vladivostok by way of the Pacific, and we therefore take for granted that he will enter the China Sea by one of the many channels that traverse the Indian archipelago. In that event his Japanese opponent should be able to learn of his ovements in time to meet him with all of the war vessels that Japan can spare for the purpose, part of her fleet being needed to protect communications with the mainland against a possible attack on the part of the Russian cruisers stationed at Vladivostok. There seems that, owing to the superior efficiency of the Japanese seamen, engineers and gunners, Togo will be able to destroy or disperse the Russian fleet, but from a strategic point of view there is manifestly a large element of chance in the matter, and anxiety must needs be intense at Tokio until the outcome of the defeat and the consequent interruption of communications between Japan and the Asiatic Continent would, of course, spell catastrophe; and even Rojest-VENSKY'S safe arrival at Vladivostok would materially change the aspect of things.

Assuming that Togo will manage to retain control of the sea, and that Marshal OYAMA will continue his triumphant progress northward until he occupies Harbin, at the junction of the railway running from Lake Baikal to Vladivostok, we deem it probable that during the course of the summer this naval fortress and the Russian coast strip bordering the Pacific south of the Amur River will fall into Japanese hands. The island of Saghalien can, of course, be occupied whenever the Tokio Government thinks it worth while to detach a body of troops for the purpose. That OYAMA's army, once possessed of Harbin, could live off the country for the coming year, so far as food is concerned, may be taken for granted, inasmuch as Major WARNER is an able lawyer; a Manchuria is one of the great grain ditician of long active service; a G. A. producing regions of the world. It R. man of high degree. If he has a would be incomparably easier to feed weakness, it is for pensions. He is a a great Japanese army in Manchuria stalwart Roosevelt Republican. He is than it would be to nourish a Russian about 65, just in the green of life. If he army of equal size in the neighborhood sticks to his declared purpose "to build of Lake Baikal. That a further foreign up the party and to eliminate factions," loan would have to be secured before 1906 is certain, but Japan's remarkable success has assured to her all the credit on the London Stock Exchange which

So long as the war lasts Japan will be at liberty to use all the resources of there is no doubt that under her supervision Manchuria's output of grain will be immensely increased. Should Russia persist in postponing the conclusion of peace for several years, Japan would have a plausible pretext for the permanent annexation of Manchuria. That is one of the reasons why neutral Powers interested commercially in the Far East desire to see the war brought to an end as speedily as possible.

The President and the Congress. Why does any one say that the Republicans in Congress have "turned down" Mr. ROOSEVELT because, in the sixty-five working days of the short session, it has put into the statute book only two of the twenty-six measures the President had recommended to the legislative branch?

If the President judges a measure necessary and expedient" he must recommend it to the consideration of Congress. He has no alternative. The only escape for him is not to think a measure "necessary and expedient." The Constitution does not merely declare that he shall have power to recommend. It says he "shall" recommend. It does not, to be sure, require the President to formulate the law he deems "necessary and expedient" and transmit a bill. He need only mention the measure and

the expedient policy. The President did not send or offer to send a bill empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to revise rates to go into effect at once, and "to stay in effect until the court of review reverses it." Nobody has yet been able to frame a law that, without postponing all other cases, will give to the aggrieved shipper or railway an instant appeal from the commission to the Supreme Court and a quick decision.

The Republican Senate has not yet rejected the recommended measure. It has only said, in effect, that it cannot yet see how a just law can be framed to execute the measure.

There is no satisfactory evidence that President ROOSEVELT intends to dictate to Congress, as the Democratic Presidents Jackson, Van Buren and Polk maintain a great army in Manchuria did after the Democratic upheaval in 1328, and force Executive issues by the There is no doubt that on paper whip of patronage. After the defeat of

ROJESTVENSEX'S force, including as it JOHN ADAMS in 1800 and during the does more than twenty battleships and | reign of the Virginia school of Presidents cruisers, nine of which have been built | down to the election of his son in 1824 since 1900, is much superior to that com- | Congress ruled. There was what in manded by Admiral Togo. There is no England is known as a Parliamentary doubt, also, that the Russian fleet has regime, but the taking away from Conleft Madagascar waters, and according gressional caucus of the nomination of to the latest news from St. Petersburg | candidates for the Presidency and the vigorously aggressive policy of JACESON nese squadron, the size of which is un- stopped that regime. He dictated national issues and enforced them. He Singapore, with the obvious intention of made the offices, removal therefrom intercepting Rojestvensky should he and appointments thereto, the spring of attempt to traverse the Straits of Malacca | Congressional activity, the cornerstone of party organization, the real source other ways, however, of reaching the of Executive power over Congress. The Far East from the Indian Ocean, and legislative initiative, the veto and the patronage were the instruments by which the measures of those three Democratio Presidents were driven

How the Whig leaders, when they had elected the elder HARRISON in 1840, discarded such a Democratio policy can be seen in his inaugural address. They repudiated and rejected the legislative initiative, the veto and the "spoils system"; but when, after HARRISON's death, JOHN TYLER revived them all, defeated were supposed to control the Mediter- the Whig fiscal system and annexed Texas, their Congressional régime fell into decay and so remained under POLK, who made the Mexican War an Execupose of reaching and dominating the tive policy and whose Secretary of the British Channel and thus enabling the Treasury originated and formulated the army collected at Boulogne to invade | tariff of 1846, which was sent to the House to be adopted and enacted.

Whether the President will adopt the Democratic theory of 1828 or the Whig theory of 1840 remains to be seen. He can no doubt by the whip and spur of legislative initiative, the veto and removals and appointments, make Repubican policies and constrain Republican Senators either to assent or to see the breaking up of the Republican organiza-

tion; but will he? His advice, for example, in the railway rate matter, in trust busting, and his conduct in the affair of the arbitration treaties and Santo Domingo have not yet been made by him such issues with the Senate that Congressmen must take to be a consensus among naval experts | sides with him or go away from the crib. The Whigs of 1840 said that such strenuous conduct would be wrong. What will Republicans of 1905 say?

For what Jeffersonian Democrats will say we must await the middle of next month and the Waldorf-Astoria dinner. Will they declare against a Jacksonian Executive régime and for a Jeffersonian naval battle is made known. Togo's and Harrisonian Congressional régime?

### Pass the McClellan Bill!

If the plans of the leaders are adhered to, the State Legislature will be in session only about three weeks more. In the two and a half months that have elapsed since the lawmakers first met practically nothing of importance has been accomplished, and the proposed measures that should have received immediate attention are about where they were when the session began. Notably this is true of Mayor McCLELLAN's bill for an expert commission to take charge of the extension of New York city's water supply system, a measure at once necessary, non-political and wisely drawn.

It is evident that the partisan managers of the Legislature believe they can turn to political account the city's need of more water, and are determined to do so, regardless of the injury that thereby may be inflicted upon the municipality. Mr. McCLELLAN, in drafting his bill, endeavored to frame it so that the work authorized by its sections must be carried on under the direction of men bearing no obligation to any party. It is apparently the intention of the Republican managers to prevent this and make what political capital they can out of the work.

Against the effort to do this every representative of the city in the Legislature should protest and vote. The Mayor's bill should be forced to a vote, and that at as early a date as is possible. The subject with which it deals is too complicated and too important to be disposed of hurriedly in the congested closing hours of the session. If its consideration is postponed until then, the opportunities for tampering with it will e increased greatly.

Mayor McCLELLAN's bill is a good one. It should be acted upon immediately, and the Legislature should adopt it without delay.

Mysterious Remarks by the Hon. Sereno Elisha Payne.

The Brooklyn Eagle attributes this anguage concerning a tax on coffee to the Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE of New York, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

" All this talk about putting a duty on coffee and tea and increasing the internal revenue on beer is nonsense. It probably originated from the same source as the story about an increase in the Presi-

what story about an increase in the President's salary? We should have been glad to have heard such a story, been glad to have heard such a story, but unfortunately it was never told.

What a pity that Mr. PATNE, who is nominally the leader of the majority by reason of his post as chairman of Ways and Means, and who is so phenomenally alert, active and cognoscitive of all that is going on around him, does not exercise real power as a member of the Committee on Rules.

Perhaps if Mr. PAYNE had been on the Committee on Rules, in the place of DALZELL, his second in rank on Ways and Means, the bill increasing the President's salary would have obtained fair treatment in the Fifty-eighth Congress.

There are more than 40,000 locomotives in use on the railways of the United States. The average cost of a locomotive is \$15,000. This item of railway equipment represents a total investment of over \$600,000,000, colossal figure when it is considered that the short life of a locomotive makes it perishable railroad property.

The cost of locomotives has increased with each improvement made in their construction. Where ten years ago the average cost of a locomotive fully equipped for service was \$12,500, it is now \$15,000, and the heavier trainload carried by American railroads necessitates a higher grade of freight locomotives, with more strength and

less speed than passenger locomotives. in service on railroads, 25,000 freight loco-

motives and mere than 10,000 branch line awitching, electric and yard lecomotive.
In the construction of lecomotives for American railroads, and for the countries the railroads of which are served by American locomotives, many novel ideas have peen developed to secure greater speed and

to diminish the cost of fuel required. Last year the American locomotives exported were valued at nearly \$5,000,000. Mexico and Canada are the best customers of this country for locomotives. Mexico paid \$1,783,000 for 145 and Canada \$1,553,310 for 170.

The other countries which bought locomotives here were Japan, to the amount of \$600,000; Cuba, \$220,000; China, \$150,000; the Argentine, \$120,000, and Brazil, \$100,000.

The gracious potentate from whom the enterprising Mrs. READER is said to have procured for her clients a \$5,000,000 railway contract is variously described as the Sultan of Lahore and the Sultan of Johore. There is no Sultan of Lahore. That part of the Punjab has been British territory for

nearly sixty years. There is a Sultan or Rajah of Johore, IBRAHIM by name. Under British supervision he rules over a population estimated at 200,000. The revenues and resources of Johore are presented statistically in none

of the reference books at hand. The lamented Akhoond of Swat died years

and years ago.

I don't agree with the American people about the hillippines.—Representative CHARLES A. TOWNE. Unhappy American people! The least they can do is to revise immediately and thoroughly all the opinions in which they are at odds with Mr. Towns and bring themselves into happy accord with Wisdom and Truth.

### FOOTBALL RULES.

Abolish the Rule Against the Forward Pass to Promote the Open Game.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There has been some discussion as to the manner in which the game of football can be made more of an open game without diminishing its value as a test of strength and skill. A discussion of this subject must necessarily seed along different lines according to the player's point of view differs from that of the spectator. The open game with its constantly shifting scenes, the rapid movement of the ball, the frequent changes of position of the ball, is certainly far more interesting to a spectator than the mass play game with its gruelling attack, exciting though it may be o the expert on the side lines.

The writer is not such an expert, but he elieves that the character of the game could be materially changed and improved if the rule against the forward pass were abolished, either altogether or at least so as to permit the man having the ball if tackled to pass it in any direction. To permit a forward pass from any position in the field except that of the centre rush putting the ball in play would open up the game more than any other change in the rules. Instead of the massed interference which localizes the movements of the ball it would be vartly more excitin if a man running down one side of the field could pass the ball across, either forward or back, to one of his team running on the other side of the field, and it would certainly require as good playing and but as great a rect.

back, to one of his team running on the other side of the field, and it would certainly require as good playing and put as great a premium upon activity and skill if the man tackied were allowed to pass the ball to another who might be further down the field than himself when tackled.

There would be no inconsistency in this, because a man is not deemed successfully tackled unless the ball itself be held, and the man running with the ball, when tackled, under the present rule, has the right to pass the ball back to one of his own team. Moreover, to permit the pass forward would open up the game upon any kick "out of bounds" and avoid the waste of time now incident to lining up and pacing into the field and puting the ball in play through the centre rush. If it were provided that no pass forward could be made when the ball had been kicked over either goal line, or as the means of putting the ball in play except when it had been kicked over the side lines, the writer believes that the game would gain greatly in this openness, a premium beput on speed and skill, fumbling penalized and the hard and disagreeable features of the persistent mass play prevented.

The rules already suggested for limiting

vented.

The rules already suggested for limiting the mass play are wise, but in and of themselves they will not produce an open game in the absence of some provision which will put a premium on a quick rass and a long pass by the man running with the ball.

In the early '80s some of the most exciting games in the intercollegiate series were those where an active end on a kick out of bounds was able to make a quick running pass toward the center of the field to one of the backs coming up on a run.

New York March 17.

Mr. Palma has agued the despite his expressed disapproval of such a use of funds which were needed for other and more useful purposes.

A third appropriation which is being actively contested is the proposed payment of a three year subsidy of \$286,150 a year to the Cuba Railway Company. This enterprise has not proved the financial success expected by its projectors, and they have

# Coffee and Patriotism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Careful measurement demonstrates that one pound of coffee will make thirty large cups of the succulent and invigorating beverage, of ample

On this basis a duty of three cents a pound uld mean one cent for each ten cups. What American citizen would not cheerfully pay one-tenth of a cent, for say five years, on each cup of coffee he drank, for the purpose of imparting prosperity to Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, the youngest and most needy members of his own family?

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, March 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with no little surprise the communication from Mill-ville, N. J., in to-day's SUN, signed "W. J. F.," in regard to the law of the Catholic Church forbide the use of firsh and fish at the same meal during Lent. The writer's indulgent interpretation, which would allow a Catholic to eat oysters and meat at the same meal during the Lenten season, may be very canonical and logical if merely discussed by school men as a speculative question in the light of

the lex odiosa.

Science, indeed, may classify the blue point bivalve as a mollusk, the lobster (Homarus Americanus) as a crustacean, and deny to both the appellation of fish: but the Church has officially de-ided (Jan. 16, 1834) that, as far as the Lenten regulations are concerned, shellfish (Testacea marina) bysters, clams, crabs and lobsters are not pe missible with ficsh at the same meal during Lent.
This positive decree leaves no room for controversy on the subject. Cfr. Acta S. Sedis, volume

CHANCERY OFFICE. New York, March 17.

# The Master Enot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Given an omnipotent. omniscient and emnipresent God, does it not necessarily follow that man's destiny, not only here, but hereafter, is fixed and determined from all eternity, and that there is no escape If there is a "Divinity that shapes our ends,"

what becomes of human responsibility?

Can there possibly be such a thing as freedom of the will under these conditions, or must man be regarded as relatively free, while absolutely he is only a mere automaton in the hands of a higher ALPRED H. BIEBER. KUTETOWN, Pa., March 14.

Egg Currency and the Counterfelting Thereof.

From the London Daily Mas., Eggs are current coin in Mayo. Kerry, Denegal and Leitrim. They are everywhere received over the counter in payment for tea, sugar, meal, oil, bread, tobacco, patent medicines and general haberdashery. Accounts are kept open and goods supplied on credit in eggs.

From the St. James's Gazette.
A Paris chemist has produced a "colorable imitation" of the ordinary egg of commerce. The shell is made with a blowpipe from a moist combination of lime and bismuth. The white of the egg is made of sulphur carbon and beef fat and the yolk, is composed of a mixture of beef blood and magnesia, colored with chrome yellow.

Face Lotion for Votes in Ohio. Blufton correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch. The women of this town, who are working to regisht locomotives, with more strength and less speed than passenger locomotives.

There are 12,000 passenger locomotives.

There are 12,000 passenger locomotives presenting a supply of the mixture to every woman who will promise to try to induce her husband to vote "draw".

WASHINGTON, March 18.-Unless Cuba's officials recover their sanity on financial matters it may become necessary for the United States to send them a postal card calling their attention to specific clauses in their own Constitution, and to Article II. of the Platt amendment. The machinations of loan sharks who are speculating in soldiers' ciaims are crowding Cuban legislators very close to the danger point of American interference.

The scheme known as the "Interior loan" is assuming a definite shape, and if it proceeds, as it new threatens to do, Cuba will violate her constitutional provisions and burden her taxpayers with a huge obligation, with benefit to few excepting foreign surers and their associates.

Cuba's interest account on the \$35,000,000 loan placed last year is \$1,750,000. The amortization fund, which begins in 1910, will add \$1,020,000 a year to that. Provision for this is made by a stamp tax which now yields \$3,600,000, and excites a decided protest from those who have to pay it. This leaves a surplus of \$830,000. A bill recently reported from committee to the Cuban House calls for the oreation of a new loan of \$26,000,000 bearing 5 per cent. interest. This would call for \$470,000 a year more than the revenue now available. To meet that, the bill proposes the use of 5 per cent. of the customs revenue as a guarantee. The amortization of this loan is left in the air. The only reference made to it in the bill appears in Article XI., which provides that: Congress reserves the right to determine the onversion of this debt for another, as well as to conversion of this grant of the proceed (or decide) when amortization shall be determined upon, at par before or after the date of the repayment of the loan made with Messrs.

Speyer (for \$55,000,000). This measure is referred to, locally, as the "indefinite internal debt," the word "indefinite" being used in the sense that no definite time is set for its amortization. This is tantamount to a recognition of national inability to provide for the discharge of the debt as well as for the payment of interest. The bonds are to be issued to the soldiers, payable "to bearer," in payment of unreasonable claims, the greater portion of which have already been transferred, at from 20 to 30 cents on the dollar, to speculators. While no direct charges are made, point of view of the speaker or writer, for the it is inferred that the approval shown this scheme by some of the legislators is not due entirely to spontaneous patriotism, or to a burning love for thousands of veterans of the revolution whose military activities were confined to areas which were never

visited by the Spanish soldiers. The entire proceedings in the matter of the payments to the army have been not a little discreditable, and a fair share of them have been distinctly scandalous. President Palma waves his hands in the air, rubs his eyes, and asks what he can do. Had he set his face as sternly against this looting of the pockets of his taxpayers for the benefit of alien speculators as he did against the lottery bill, and as he once did against all forms of national extravagance, he might have stemmed the tide which now threatens to overwhelm his administration and to bring his country into contact with that Platt amendment which was so offensive to the Cuban people, and which may now have to be evoked to save them from Mr. Palma's own weakness.

Another instance of Presidential weakness appears in Mr. Palma's recent signature of the bill providing for the purchase by the nation of the Tacon Theatre, for \$500,000. This property was bought as a speculation, in the early day of the intervention, for a sum a little in excess of \$300,000. It has not proved a profitable investment, and the sale to the Government is said to be due to the political influence of those who desire to dispose of it. The purchase entails not only the original cost of the building, but as well the maintenance of a theatrical enerprise of exceedingly doubtful returns. Mr. Palma has signed the purchase bill.

asked the Cuban Government to take care of the interest on \$5,325,000 worth of their bonds for three years. The road is of unquestionable value in the economy of the island, but the question is raised whether it should not work out its own salvation through purely business channels instead of drawing for assistance on Cuba's already burdened national Treasury.

Those who are disposed to gibe at Cuba's financial follies should bear in mind the fact that some of her most serious offences are chargeable to American account. The obbies of the Cuban Congress are the haunt of Americans urging their pet schemes and trying to get something out of Cuba. Prominent in this group are representatives of the Louisiana rice planters seeking to obtain an increase in the Cuban duty on rice. Cuba buys two or three million dollars worth of rice per year, and Louisiana naturally wants such a market. Although she gives the United States a preferential rate on the article, of 40 per cent, reduction on the regular tariff rate, this does not equalize the price of the Louisiana article and the much cheaper product of Saigon and

The present rate is \$1.20 on 220 pounds It is proposed to raise this to \$2.75, which would be the tariff on other importations, while the American goods, under the reciprocity treaty, would pay only \$1.65, an advantage of one-half a cent a pound. Complgint is made that this would greatly increase the cost of an important staple of consumption to the Cuban people. Coupled with the movement are thinly veiled threats of injury to the reciprocity treaty in the event of Cuban refusal to extend this favor to American interests.

While the methods employed are different, the entire situation makes it quite evident that a goodly number of Americans regard Cuba, very much as the Spaniards did in earlier days, as an institution to be run for their special benefit. The influence which they exert, and the methods which they employ, are leading Cuba, somewhat weakly perhaps, into what promises to be an unfortunate financial entanglement. There is, of course, no way by which this system can be prevented excepting that of the election, as President of the island, of a man strong enough to plant his veto in the course of all encroachment on Cuba's best interests. President Palma has lost his grip, and it

is doubtful if he can ever regain it. Punishment of Unfaithful Clerks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Five clerks of the City Court are turned out of office on the of the City Court are total fees, charge of misappropriating fees.

If the evidence against them is strong enough for that, why are not criminal proceedings insti-NEW YORK, March 18.

Forbearance of the Ennsas Editor. From the Topeka Capital.

It is noted that the Concordia Blade absolutely refuses to be drawn into a quarrel with the "cowardly whelp," the "Chinamsa," the "is" who conducts the "despised contemporary" over the way An Internal Affair,

All Effectives City Size.

From the Konesis City Size.

Mrs. Conway F. Holmes has cost out cards for bridge parties Thursday and Friday afternoons.

Manual 20 and St. The parties Will be guite infernal.

An Attempt to Justify the Effort to Oust

Him From Office. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I have read the communication from Mr. Hun in your yesterday's issue and your editorial upon it. I believe that your opinion concerning the matter would be different if your acquaintance with the facts was more intimate and correct.

In the first place, the LaRue-Cobb bill was not designed to oust Mr. Hun. In the seco place, it was not introduced in the interests of any publishing house nor will any publishing house profit by the bill introduced, should it become a law.

The reported decisions of the courts

the State form a part of the body of the law of the land just as much as the statutes do. They are as essential to the enforcement of the righteof the public and of the individuals of which the public is composed as are the statutes. That they should be made of easy access to the public goes without saying. Certainly it is a wrong to the members of the legal profession to impose upon them the burden of procuring the publication of these decisions; yet that is what is done to-day. And that wrong is one which is sought to be righted by the LaRue-Cobb bill; righted to the extent of making provision for the payment of the salary, \$5,000, of the Supreme

Court reporter—no more.

Again, the reported decisions of the Appellate Division should be public and not private property. Under the present arrangement

Again, the reported decisions of the Appellate Division should be public and not private property. Under the present arrangement Mr. Hun is permitted to sell them to a private publishing house, and that publishing house to procure a copyright upon them.

Again, Mr. Hun receives for his work as reporter the sum of \$22,000 per annum. This sum the lawyers of the State have to pay. It is entirely out of proportion to the work done. For instance, W. C. Little & Co. of Albany published the State Reporter; in it was reported the decisions of all of the courts of the State. The work of the reporter was done fully as well as Mr. Hun does his. It cost \$3,500 a year. The man who did it was eminently satisfied with his job and with his remuneration. Why should the lawyers of the State, the people of the State, or anybody else, pay \$18,400 to Mr. Hun, gratuitously? Doubtless The Sun is not aware that Mr. Hun's work as reporter does not interfere with his practice of his profession; in other words, that his work as reporter is done by clerks hired by him for that purpose. Yet, such is the fact.

In your editorial you state: "It is proposed e " to have the State further extend its printing business by taking charge of the Appellate Division reports as it has already taken charge of the reports of the Court of Appeals." If you were to investigate the condition of the law and the facts you would find that the Court of Appeals reports are also paid for, by the lawyers of the State; that the lawyers have to provide for all the reports that are furnished to all the Judges of the State and the State Library; that they are all published by the same publishing house under the same arrangement, which differs only in that the Court of Appeals reports are sold for 65 cents a volume, the miscellaneous reports is taken out by the Secretary of State in behalf of the people of the State, whereas the copyright upon the Appellate Division reports are sold at 82 a volume. This is so because the copyright upon the Appellate Division proprets is

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 1

We do not agree with Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg says that "the La Rue-Cobb ill was not designed to oust Mr. Hun." Whatever may have been the motive which prompted the introduction of this bill, its practical effect, if passed, will be to oust Mr. Hun, and we are looking at results, not motives.

Under the provisions of the Code as it now stands the Supreme Court reporter receives no salary. The new law will make the salary of the reporter payable by the

State.

The only argument made by Mr. Kellogg in favor of the proposed law is that the Court of Appeals reports now cost only 65 cents a volume, while the Appellate Division reports cost \$2 a volume. The burden, in any event, is borne by the lawyers who buy the reports, and we believe that the retention of Mr. Hun in office will more than compensate for the difference in the price of the books.

If the Appellate Division reporting is placed in the hands of a State Reporter, in all probability the number of volumes issued in the course of the year will be materially lessened, and this of itself will be a serious disadvantage to the profession. Of course, part of the work done by any reporter is done by clerks, but the editing

and the intelligent supervision must be done by the reporter himself. Concerning Red Oak, Iowa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: Observing n THE SUN of several days ago its pertinent omments upon the ignorance of certain of our national representatives in Washington con-cerning Red Oak, Ia.—for further particulars see Congressional Record—may I offer something edu-cational along Red Oak lines and ask leave to have it copied from TEE SUN into the Congressional Record, for the promotion of Congressional knowledge? I make Red Oak twice a year with my samples of New York goods, as do other New York salesmen, and the welcome we always get there is so substantial that I feel it my duty to present Red Oak to the New York public with a send-off that will put spirals in the hair of ignorant Congress-men. Here is what I have to offer:

TO RED OAK, IOWA. On the Nishnabatona, That flows to the sea Through lowen fields of The highest degree It is pleasant to see Red Oak.

Old Nishnabatona Who gave to the stream Its name, was a wonder And through the red glean Of his race he could see The end of his dream On the banks of the river,

In beauty and richness Conjoin to create onditions resulting in making a great Red Oak. Conditions resulting Like a vision clusive.

The wealth of the State

We see from the can The city lis sleeping In blue haze afar. And we know that those temples And minarets are Red Oak. On our ears fall the cadence

And hum of the sweet. The music and motion Of hurrying feet, As we land at the station And Joyously greet In the city of progress We stand in amage

At the symbols of movem In all modern ways. And bow to the spirit Of commerce that pays On the Nishnabatona

A wondrous com Red Oak. On the Nishnabatena The trav'ler is crowned

And grand energy;

With the sense of completion;
His wand'ting around
Has ended in repture,
And he thanks God he's found
Med Oak.

PRENZIED FINANCE IN OUBA. THE CASE OF MARCUS T. HUN. JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES. Territorial Aggrandizement at Our Ex-

pense Unthinkable to the Japanese. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Congressman Hull's declaration that the Japauese want the Philippines and feel that they can whip any country on earth is an amazing assertion to hear from such an eminent public man. Men and women in the Island Empire are now reluctantly engaging in a fearful. capital destroying war with the sincere hope to secure future prosperity and a permanen peace throughout the Orient by driving out a troublesome neighbor. When that is done we shall have our hands full in repairing the ravages of this war and building for the future

of our empire. When the Philippines were added to the United States Tokio rejoiced in the coming of an enlightened neighbor. American civilization in the Philippine Islands is a great stimulus to us and beneficial to the Orient at

dilization in the Philippine Islands is a great atimulus to us and beneficial to the Orient at large. Anecdotes of Washington, Franklin and Lincoln are the household talk in Japan. I was taught in childhood to admire the builders of this great republic, sitting on my father's knee. You cannot imagine how deeply rooted in the hearts of the Japanese are admiration and friendly feeling toward this country. The notion of Chairman Hull is entirely inconceivable to us. To take up arms against this country would be ethically improbable and financially impossible.

Territorial argrandizement is not our national aim. We have no traditional enemy, no envy or prejudice against any Power. We are striving to establish a civilization based upon the ethical proprieties. We are ready to be the friends even of Buesia. So it was when Port Arthur fell. But her national pride and obstinacy compelled us to give her another humiliation. Yet we have the ear to enjoy Russian music, the taste to appreciate her arts, the emotions to be affected by her literature. Perhaps the works of Tolstol and Gorki edified Japanese as well as Russians. The deeds of Peter the Great are equally inspiring to the Japanese youth Although we hate Russian ingoes, who precipitated this war, yet we are fully in sympathy with the Russian people, who are striving to gain their liberty.

Such is the feeling even toward the Russians. We have never dreamed to seize the Philippines, which now belong to the mother of our modern civilization, no matter what opportunity may offer. Paternal feeling and flial affection are uppermost in Japan.

Incidentally the agitation in California against my countrymen is unnecessary. Tens of millions of Japanese will be immigrants

Incidentally the agitation in California against my countrymen is unnecessary. Tens of millions of Japanese will be immigrants into Corea and Manchuria. To Japanize these countries we have to outnumber their native population. The natural outlet of the surplus population of Japan will be Corea and Manchuria, not California. The cry of "Yellow Peril" in California is nothing but a scarecrow.

TAKASHI AKIYAMA.

NEW YORK, March 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The Japanese," says Capt. Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, "fee that they could handle the Philippines better than any other nation; they need the commerce and the business opportunities of the islands, and they feel certain now of their ability to defeat any Western nation. They are getting ready to enforce a policy of Asia for Asiatics, and that means exclusion of the United States, just as soon as they are free in Manchuria."
Undoubtedly the Japanese feel confident in

their ability to deal with the Philippines better than any other nation, Just as the Americans would feel themselves confident in their ability to deal with Cubans or any other South Amer-ican people better than any other nation. Moreover, Japan certainly feels herself abile to protect herself against any other foreign

to protect herself against any other foreign aggrandizement.
But aggressive war on her part against any peaceful nation, especially the United States, very pioneer of Japan's late opening, is unthinkable. Did ever Japan show her willingness to fight merely for aggrandizement? Has ever she shown her disposition to fight against the United States? When Representative Hull foresees such a war, I dare a y that he betrays his ignorance about Japan and her people, by dreaming such an imagination.

imagination.

On the other hand, if he tells such a sensational dream to the public merely for the sake of carrying on his political programme in order to secure military appropriations, it would seem quite an insult to Japan, and we hope he will not use our nation as an instrument for such a purpose.

he will not use our nation as an instrument for such a purpose.

We feel quite uneasy when we hear of the Japanese exclusion measure from the western corner of this continent. It is looked upon by Japanese to be an unfriendly act on the part of Americans and some Japanese certainly look for retaliation, but when they are cooled down and realize the fact that the cry never represents the whole American nation, but a mere mensation of the Western politicians who are trying to do all they can and even do what they really mean, in order to get popular votes from the laboring class, then we know that such an act will never be perpetrated.

KAJU NAKAMURA. rpetrated. New York, March 17.

For Bearing Animals Scarce.

From the St. Paul Dispatch."
That' the days of trapping in Northern Minnesota are nearly ended, and that the industry will soon be a thing of the past. who has returned from the international border, where he has been on a combined fur buying and land seeking trip.

"I saw no white trappers on this trip." said Mr. Denis. "They were all Indians of breeds. I got some fox, maften, mink and muskrat furs. Otter and beaver, you know muskrat furs. Otter and beaver, you know, are barred, it is against the law to handle these furs in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Manitoba. There are some beaver and otter yet in northern Minnesota, but they are no longer plentiful. I got a few silver gray for skins on this trip, and I heard of two black fox skins that had been sold up north this winter. The blacks are very scarce and are quoted from \$150 up, but there are some skins that bring as high as \$1,000. It all depends upon the quality of the fur. I all depends upon the quality of the fur. I shall soon leave on a fur buying trip scomiles north of Winnipeg, beyond the Porcupine Hills. There, I will be at liberty to buy beaver and otter, and there are doubtless ermine to be had there also." beaver and otter, and there ermine to be had there also.

Bank Notes Stand Much Handling.

From the Philadelphia Record That Uncle Sam's notes stand a great deal of rough and careless handling is a fact that impresses itself upon any one who has ever chanced to note the manner in which the average cashier pulls and jerks the bills be-fore he pushes them through the window to the waiting patron.

A single Treasury note measures 31, inches in width by 734 inches in length. It will sustain, without breaking, lengthwise, a weight of \$1 pounds; crosswise, a weight of \$1 pounds. The notes run four to a sheet—a sheet being \$14 inches wide by 1334 inches long. One of these sheets lengthwise will suspend 10% pounds, and crosswise 177 pounds.

It will be observed that a single note is capable of sustaining, crosswise, a weight of \$1 pounds, which is twice the amount by \$9 pounds, of the weight the note can sustain lengthwise; while in the case of the sheet, the crosswise sheet lacks 39 pounds of double the sustaining power of the lengthwise sheet. in width by 7% inches in length. It will sos-

Lord Curzon's Preaching and Practice From the Amrita Bazar Pairika.

As chancellor of the University of Calcutts, &4-

dress in convocation, Feb. 11, 1903:
"Untruthfulness consists in saying or doing anything that gives an erroneous impression either of one's own character or other people's conduct or of the facts and incidents of life.
"I say that the highest ideal of truth is to a large

"Undoubtedly truth took a high place in the moral codes of the West before it had been similarly honored in the East. "Flattery may be either honest or dishonest. Whichever it be, you should avoid it. If it is the former, it is nevertheless false; if it is the latter, it is

extent a Western conception.

From "Problems of the Far East," by George N. Curzon, pp. 155 and 156: "Before proceeding to the Royal audience I en-joyed an interview with the President of the Corean Foreign Office. . . . I remember some of his ques-tions and enswers. Having been particularly warned not to admit to him that I was only thirty. three years old, an age to which no respect attache in Corea, when he put to me the straight question (invariably the first in an Oriental dialogue), 'How old are you?' I unhesitatingly responded. 'Forty.' 'Dear me,' he said, 'you look very young for that. How do you account for it?' 'By the fact,' I replied. 'that I have been travelling for a month in the superb climate of his Majesty's dominions.' Finally h

said to me. I presume you are, a near relative of her Majesty the Queen of England.' 'No,' I replied. 'I am not.' But observing the look of disguss that passed over his countenance I was fain to add. I am, however, as yet an unmarried man, with which unscruptious suggestion I completely regained the old gentleman's favor." The Hint That Failed.

The Sphinx maintained impenetrable silence. "How foolish." we remarked to the Egyptians why don't you build a dumbwaiter shaft around Refusing our hint, however, they deprived them- . -